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Report of the Security Council mission to the Great Lakes region, 27 April-7 May 2002

Addendum

The present addendum contains the annexes to the report of the Security Council mission to the Great Lakes region.

Annex I contains a non-paper entitled "International conference on peace, security, democracy and development in the Great Lakes region", submitted by the Security Council to its interlocutors during its mission to the Great Lakes region.

Annex II contains a communiqué issued at the conclusion of the joint meeting of the Political Committee on the Implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Security Council mission to the Great Lakes region, held in Luanda on 2 May 2002.

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Annex I April 2002

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PEACE, SECURITY, DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION

This document is intended to contribute to discussions previously initiated by the Secretariat of the United Nations.

1. OBJECTIVES

The International Conference on Peace, Security, Democracy and Development in the Great Lakes Region is aimed at laying the foundations for just and lasting peace and stability in the Great Lakes Region by dealing in global and long-term fashion with the factors able to help in achieving these objectives.

The agreement of all the countries concerned should be obtained with regard to a set of principles and procedures capable of ensuring this peace and stability. It would be the international community's task to support the process, as well to monitor and facilitate over the long term the implementation of the agreement.

The conference should take into account existing relevant international agreements and Security Council resolutions.

It would be up to the parties to decide when the Conference should start, keeping in mind that the process could begin as soon as the withdrawal of each of the foreign contingents currently deployed on the territory of the DRC has started being implemented.

Participating States should commit to work together to take forward the conclusions of such a conference.

2. ORGANIZATION

As the Conferences' organization is a matter for the African countries alone to decide, it could be assumed by the Organization of African Unity with UN backing. The OAU could of course delegate all or part of the responsibility to an African sub-regional organization or one of the continent's States, providing all the countries taking part in the Conference approve.

2.A Agenda

The Conference could examine three sets of issues:

** 2.A 1 Issues relating to peace and security :*

- respect for and control over borders
- security and defence policy (implementation of demobilization programmes, arms reduction, integration and disarming of armed militias)
- Confidence-building and conflict prevention measures
- control over arms movements in the Region

** 2. A.2 Issues relating to democracy*

- Promotion of democratic institutions and the rule of law
- Promotion of and respect for human rights and basic freedoms, including freedom of the media

- Protection of minorities and refugees (return of refugees to their country of origin and their reintegration there; promulgation of equitable laws and regulations on questions of nationality)
- Promotion of reconciliation and prevention of action, incitement or promotion of intolerance, discrimination or any form of violence, including genocide or ethnic cleansing based on national or ethnic identity.

2.A.3 Issues relating to reconstruction and development

- promotion of transparent and accountable macroeconomic policies that are sound in terms of sustainable economic and social development
- promotion of trade and investment, trans-border co-operation and regional integration on the basis of transparent laws and regulations
- reconstruction and modernization of accountable public administration, justice and security forces
- reconstruction and development of social services (health, education, housing)
- promotion of poverty reduction policies aimed at achieving development objectives at international level
- promotion of policies on environmental protection and sustainable development.

2.B Participants

It would seem natural for the OAU to invite the countries in the Region directly concerned by the present conflict (Angola, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Namibia, Rwanda, Uganda, Zimbabwe), along with those that have been involved in it, e.g. via mediation attempts, the presence of refugees stemming from conflicts in the region, or active or passive intervention in the field.

The UN, the SADC, the International Financial Institutions, the European Union and interested countries, including donors, could also participate under status that could vary depending on the issues tackled and the assistance they could provide to support the implementation of the outcome of the Conference.

2.C Proceedings and hoped-for outcome

The Conference project could, for instance, be drawn up by an ad hoc group associating the UN and the interested countries within the framework of the OAU. It could then be finalized by the OAU. The ad hoc group can begin work without waiting for full implementation of the Lusaka Agreement. The ad hoc group project could also define the procedures for financing the Conference. The European Union, in particular, could be associated with the drafting of this text, since it will be asked to contribute to the financing of the Conference.

The Conference will be launched by the OAU with the backing of the UN.

The Conference program could be as follows:

- formal opening under the joint chairmanship of the OAU and UN Secretaries-General
- adoption of the Conference's Organization Charter laying down its rules of procedure
- adoption, as a framework for the Conference, of a Declaration of Principles whereby member countries give an undertaking to respect and ensure respect for the following fundamental principles :

  - respect for the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of each State, non-interference in the internal affairs of others States, peaceful settlement of disputes ;

human rights and basic freedoms;

- democracy and rule of law
- accession to and implementation of the treaties and pacts necessary for restoring peace and stability in the Region, especially those concerning human rights, the protection of minorities, security, disarmament and control over the movement of arms;
- implementation of and respect for the decisions taken by the Conference.

- formation of working groups on each of the three subjects on the agenda

- adoption, within the framework of the Conference, of the following texts ;
  - a Stability Pact for the African Great Lakes Region setting out the commitments needed for strengthening security, democracy and development in the region;
  - a set of bilateral agreements fixing, between each of the countries concerned, the ways and means of implementing the Pact.

- monitoring by the Conference (permanent, or for a period to be determined) of the implementation of the Pact and bilateral agreements:
  - periodical meetings of the Conference
  - permanence of the Secretariat, which would become a forum for information and conciliation.

3- ROLE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

The international community, associated with the Conference, will necessarily have to commit itself a partnership framework :

3.A. At the political, diplomatic and organizational level

- management of the peace process conducted in compliance with the Lusaka Agreement (OUA, UN)
- designation by the UN of a special envoy to the Conference;
- technical and financial support for the Conference (OAU, UN, EU, etc.)
- monitoring implementation of the Conference decisions (OAU, UN, EU, etc.)
- political, diplomatic and financial support for implementation of the Stability Pact, especially its security provisions (OAU, UN, EU, etc.)

3.B At the economic and financial level

- meeting of donors, after the first phase of the Conference, to draw up a plan for reconstruction and for the reduction of poverty aimed at achieving development objectives at international level, and to determine the financial resources required (UN, IMF, WB, donor countries);
- monitoring, by a "group of friends of the Great Lakes Region countries" attached to the International Financial Institutions, of the implementation of the decisions taken by the donors and of the agreements concluded within the Conference framework.

Annex II

Joint meeting of the Political Committee on the Implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Security Council mission, held in Luanda on 2 May 2002

Communiqué

1. Under the chairmanship of His Excellency João Bernardo de Miranda, Chairman of the Political Committee and Minister of External Relations of the Republic of Angola, and His Excellency Jean-David Levitte, Chairman of the Security Council mission in the Great Lakes Region, a joint meeting was held on 2nd May 2002 in Luanda.

2. The meeting was attended, on behalf of the Political Committee, by Angola, DRC, Namibia, Rwanda, Uganda, Zimbabwe, the Movement for the Liberation of Congo (MLC), the Congolese Rally for Democracy (RCD), and the Congolese Rally for Democracy-Liberation Movement (RCD-ML). The meeting was also attended by Zambia, Burundi, the Facilitator of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue and OAU. The Security Council mission was composed of Ambassadors representing all members of the Security Council who were accompanied by the Special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations in the Democratic Republic of Congo, as well as the MONUC Force Commander

3. The meeting assessed the implementation of Resolution 1399/02 of the United Nations Security Council and the decisions of the Extraordinary meeting of the Political Committee held from 20-21 March in Lusaka, with a view to finding ways and means to accelerate implementation of the Lusaka Cease-fire Agreement.

4. The Political Committee and the UN Security Council Mission have analyzed and discussed the working plan and decided the following:

On the Cease-fire

5. The Political Committee and the Security Council Mission emphasized the need for a total respect of the Lusaka Cease-fire Agreement by all Parties signatory to the Agreement.

On implementation of Resolution 1399/02 of the United Nations Security Council and the decisions of the extraordinary meeting of the Political Committee held from 20 to 21 March in Lusaka.

6. The Political Committee in presence of the Security Council mission:

a) Noted with concern that the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1399/2002 was not satisfactory;

b) Demanded that Parties conform to the terms of Resolution 1399/02 as well as with the practical measures and decisions adopted in the last session of the Political Committee held in Lusaka from 20 to 21 March 2002 in Lusaka.

c) Recommended that MONUC verify the implementation of these measures and resolutions of the Security Council and submit the report to the next session of this body;

d) Recommended that the Joint Military Commission propose sanctions that could be adopted and applied by the Security Council against Parties that do not comply with Resolutions of the Security Council and present a report on this issue at the next session of the Political Committee.

7. The Security Council mission welcomed the commitment of the Political Committee to have the Resolution 1399/2002 fully implemented and took note of the recommendations made by the Political Committee.

8. The Political Committee and the Security Council Mission took note of the RCD confirmation of its commitment to demilitarize Kisangani. They also noted the role that MONUC could play to accompany the process, by facilitating the training of the Police in Kisangani.

On withdrawal of Foreign Forces from the DRC

9. The Political Committee in the presence of the Security Council Mission:

a) Reaffirmed the principle of and the need for the unconditional and orderly withdrawal of foreign forces, under the Lusaka Cease-fire Agreement and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

b) Called on the Security Council to consider imposing sanctions on parties that do not fulfill their obligations;

c) Requests the UN to transform the mandate of MONUC into that of a Peace-keeping mission and provide the latter with human resources and adequate equipment in order to guarantee its effectiveness.

10. The Security Council Mission expressed support for the efforts of the Political Committee with a view to preparing the unconditional and orderly withdrawal of foreign forces in compliance with the Lusaka agreement and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and took note of the recommendations proposed by the Political Committee.

11. The Political Committee and the UN Security Council Mission encouraged the parties concerned, namely: DRC on the one hand and Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi on the other, to work out mechanisms for military cooperation along their borders so as to permit a military presence of the countries concerned in a limited portion of DRC territory, for a limited period of time, in order to ensure better monitoring of the borders. The Political Committee considers that MONUC and JMC could be entrusted with providing support to these mechanisms. The Political Committee and the Security Council Mission commended the countries concerned for supporting this proposal. They also noted that these mechanisms would facilitate the implementation of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from the DRC.

On the implementation of the DDRR process

12. The Political Committee and the UN Security Council Mission called for the timely implementation of DDRRR and expressed support to MONUC to this end. They called upon all the parties to the Lusaka agreement to fully cooperate with MONUC for this purpose.

13. In the presence of the Security Council Mission, the Political Committee welcomed the initiative taken with the collection and symbolic destruction of the weapons recovered from the armed groups, which took place in Kamina and Kinshasa respectively. All the participants welcomed the visit to Kigali of 18 former combatants from Kamina, as an advance party.

14. The Political Committee and the UN Security Council Mission called upon all parties to promote the spirit of peace in the DRC.

15. The Political Committee and the UN Security Council Mission reminded all the Parties to the Lusaka Agreement of the need to scrupulously respect Resolution 1355 of June 15, 2001.

On the Inter-Congolese Dialogue

16. The Political Committee and the UN Security Council Mission took note of the Facilitator's report. They welcomed and paid tribute to him for his efforts to bring all the Congolese together on the road to national reconciliation. They welcomed the 37 resolutions unanimously adopted by the participants.

17. The Political Committee and the UN Security Council Mission heard the Facilitator's report on the Political Agreement signed at Sun City between the Government of the DRC and the MLC, to which a majority of ICD participants adhered without the assistance of the Facilitator. They welcomed the meeting between the Congolese Parties signatory to the Lusaka Agreement held at Luanda on May 2, 2002. They expressed the wish to see such meetings continue and an inclusive agreement among all the Congolese parties, armed and non-armed, be quickly reached in a spirit of openness.

Any Other Business

18. The Political Committee informed the UN Security Council Mission of its approval of the extension of Brigadier General MWANIKI's contract as Chairman of the Joint Military Commission until August 2002.

19. The Political Committee and the UN Security Council Mission expressed their gratitude to the Government and People of the Republic of Angola for the warm reception and hospitality accorded to the members of the Committee and to those of the UN Security Council Mission during their stay in Luanda as well as for the excellent facilities put at their disposal.